

2. Third segment of antennae nearly twice as long as fourth; pronotal margins angularly dilated behind middle (discoïdal area short; length, 2.9 mm.) *cooleyi* Drake
Montana.
Third segment of antennae nearly or more than three times as long as fourth; pronotal margins rounded (costal area uniseriate) 3
3. Third segment of antennae more than three times as long as fourth; discoïdal area long and narrow, apex rounded; general aspect narrow; color black; length, macropterous, 3 mm., brachypterous, 2.3 mm. *lillianis* Bueno
Maine, Massachusetts New York,
Maryland, North Carolina.

A NEW NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF AMIOTA LOEW (Diptera).

BY J. R. MALLOCH, Washington, D. C.

The type specimen of the species described below is in the collection of the Natural History Survey of Illinois.

***Amiota setigera* sp. n.**

Male.—Black, slightly shining. Frons shining, when seen from in front, upper half black, lower half yellowish; face and cheeks yellowish, lower half of former ivory white; antennae and palpi yellow; labrum fuscous. Dorsum of thorax with dense grayish pruinescence, more shining on sides, the usual ivory white humeral and pleural spots conspicuous. Abdomen concolorous with thorax, not yellowish anywhere. Legs, including coxae, tawny yellow. Wings hyaline, veins pale brown. Bristles and hairs all luteous. Frons twice as long as its anterior width, widened posteriorly. Thoracic chaetotaxy as in *humeralis* Loew. Hind femur with about five long yellow bristles near middle on posteroventral surface which are much longer than the diameter of femur; none of the tibiae with erect hairs. Inner cross-vein slightly before middle of discal cell; fifth vein more pronouncedly deflected beyond outer cross-vein than in the other species, forming with it a slightly angulate line; venation otherwise as in *humeralis*.

Female.—Similar to male, but frons broader and shorter, third antennal segment brownish, and hind femur without long posteroventral bristles.

Length, 2.25–3 mm.

Type, male, Savoy, Ill., May 23, 1916, at sap exuding from apple tree. Allotype and two female paratypes, White Heath, Ill., August 12, 1920, flying round collector's face. One male paratype, Dubois, Ill., June 5, 1920. All collected by the author.

In a short paper in *Entomological News* in 1921 I erroneously identified this species as *humeralis* Loew. In a paper on the Drosophilidae of the District of Columbia by W. L. McAtee and the present writer, now ready for the press, a key to the species of this genus is included.

A BIRD IN A SPIDER WEB.

BY STANLEY W. BROMLEY, Amherst, Mass.

On the afternoon of the 15th of September, 1921, the attention of the writer, who was collecting along a stream in Southbridge, Massachusetts, was attracted to a small bird feebly fluttering, apparently in mid-air. A closer examination showed that it was securely held in a large spider web that extended between two small alder bushes. As no incident of like nature had ever been observed by the writer, it was considered worthy of note to record the conditions under which the entanglement of a bird in a spider web would have come about.

The bird, a field sparrow (*Spizella pusilla* Wilson), apparently a young bird of that season, was held securely at the base of the primaries of the right wing by the heavy bridge of the web, which was extremely strong and wire-like. Many of the bird's feathers were broken, and its whole plumage ruffled and covered with the viscid threads from the web. That the bird had been in the web for many hours, possibly a day or so, was probable, as testified by the dried excrement on the foliage below the web. Continual struggling had exhausted the captive and broken several primaries, leaving it scarcely able to fly. It was released from the web and, after remaining in the writer's hand for a minute or so, fluttered a distance of about ten feet into a low bush, where it